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TELEGRAPH

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, October 15, 1918

DOD MARSHAL HOOVER'S NEW DRIVE EN as the war seems to be approachan end we are beginning in this try to feel its minor hardships more We shall continue to endure lesser hardships long after peace 's ed. This much is evident in the est restrictive schedule of the Federal administration, which is to become live on October 21 in every place where od is eaten.

utter will be doled out in measured and strictly limited. The sugar alat is to be further reduced. Wheat tutes like corn are to be restricted the first time. There is that in food administration schedule which that we may even be comto endure on occasion some of the as of hunger that have been familian four years in the countries allied with mainst Germany. There are to be no nonessential foods. Everything you at is to be restricted more or less.

No one who understands the scope of war or the full extent of its confusions disasters will doubt the absolute ity of the new rulings. We are aced to think of the French, British of Italian armies, of the expeditions in and clsewhere, as magical forces move automatically to a beneficent We do not always stop to realize these armies are dependent upon vasi an populations in the rear, and that populations would be starved long cause of the chaos in Europe were at for the food saved from American and wrung from American soil. ope will have to be fed by America for a time after peace is declared. the instant when Germany lays down trms the ordinary considerations of ty that invariably prevail in such will cause the diversion of large of food to the helpless noncon ats in Germany and Austria. The year will be the most difficult one who must provision Europe have fared well enough so far. We as well tighten our belts and pre are to cultivate the virtue of self-denial.

Which is the correct form-the Mayor the nation and the visitation upon Gerthe grip, or the grip has the Mayor?

IR. WILSON'S MESSAGE DOOMS THE AUTOCRATS

An Effort to Save Germany From Her Government-Peace No Nearer

DRESIDENT WILSON'S reply to Germany does not bring peace nearer. It does not bring an armistice nearer. It leaves Germany where she was before, upon her knees, subject to continued punishment and humiliation, men-

aced by disaster. Germany is informed that as the first recedent to an armistice she must change her Government. There is a flat intimation that the Hohenzollerns must be eliminated-but it is only an intimation. Perhaps the President was as explicit as he felt he had a right to be; since he does not aim to be a dictator of forms of government. But the note has

this sting: The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

Having reformed her Government to the satisfaction of the Allies, Germany may sue again for an armistice to be arranged-and this is one of the profoundly significant provisions of the reply-on conditions "which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the United States Gov-

ernment and the Allied Governments." It is not difficult to imagine the conditions which General Foch would devise for this eventuality. The occupation of the fortified cities of the Rhine and even an Allied expeditionary force in Berlin would approximate the method sug-

gested by precedent.

The note will clear the air. That it might as fittingly have been dispatched in reply to the first appeal from Germany does not concern us now. As it stands the document is more than a reply to Germany. It is a reply from the President-and in a sense an epochal one-to all that anxious world here and has ever written. abroad that has been trying to read the fate of Germany through the reactions at Washington since the appeal for an armistice arrived from Berlin. Mr. Wilson has done none of the things that his more passionate critics wanted him to do. He did not curtly rebuff the Ger-

mans and demand unconditional surrender. He has seen fit, rather, to talk reason to a beaten enemy. He has not closed the door to peace. He has chosen to recognize what many people often forget-that there are in Germany about sixty millions of people who did not participate in the invasion of France and Belgium, who contributed only passively to the Hohenzollern influence. It is not compassion that seems to have animated the President in the consideration of the German people. It may be the knowledge that these sixty millions will have to be reassimilated into the scheme of civilization when the war ends. It is to them, not to their Government or their army, that he addresses himself. And in this respect the President's note will be a profound disappointment to all those who have felt that the ends of morality and elemental justice and the elimination of the military egoism of Germany demand the beating down of

an individual and is best left to itself in the difficult pursuit. In a general way, the note is amaz-

ingly inclusive for so brief a document. It lacks the curtness of the preceding message. It lacks the definiteness that Mr. Lodge and Colonel Roosevelt desired. And yet it is evident that Mr. Wilson, dealing as he is with tremendous forces in a state of flux, scrupulously avoided, by intention, any word or intonation that might serve to reunite the German people in an alliance of desperation with a Government now disgraced and dis-

credited and fighting hard for life and its grip on authority. Analyzed down to its inner meanings, it is apparent that the message leaves a way open to future talk and temporizing. It will not satisfy those who felt that

Germany was ready for a knockout blow or those who disdain the very thought of conversations with so detestable an enemy.

Such as these must get what comfort they can from the knowledge that President Wilson is plainly endeavoring, against very great odds, to serve a principle of right that exists above individual passions and prejudices and desires; that existed before the individual was and that will persist, fixed and immovable, after he is gone.

It must be admitted that private opinions count little now in relation to the issues of the war. The war is too large. Too many novel issues, many of them of immeasurable force, are involved here and in Europe to permit of interludes valuable chiefly for dramatic or sentimental appeal. The President seems to be sensitive to many factors of which the average man is happily ignorant. He has handled the central issues in this instance with a sheer adroitness that makes the cheap trickery of Berlin diplomacy seem even shabbier than it really is. His quiet closing reference to Austria and the calm suggestion of familiarity with the disintegrating processes afoot among the German allies is one of the most forceful paragraphs he

For the present there will be some criticism of the note. In the future it may be regarded as one of the triumphs of Mr. Wilson's unique diplomacy.

Meanwhile the war will go on as it went before, and no man can tell when peace will be-whether it will come after another year of bitter fighting or suddenly and dramatically after a crash at Berlin. The message will fall like a blow upon

travailing Germany. And that, of course, is what it was

meant to do.

If you should take the Kaiser and the Crown Prince as a basis for calculation, it would be easy to prove that one and one make nothing.

THE ANSWER IN THE FIELD

GENERAL FOCH'S troops are pushing the Germans back with a vigor and a speed which leave no possible doubt of the outcome. La Fere, Laon and Roulers have fallen. The German troops have been forced out of the St. Gobain Forest, and the strongholds that they have held for four years are now in the possession of the Allied armies. The Hindenburg line is definitely smashed in its strongest points, so that scarcely a kilometer of it is still in possession of the Huns.

The Allied armies are pushing the German soil of some of the horrors that the mans back mile after mile on a long front. When the immediate purpose of the pres

Inquiring Optimism

WHO mays that out of coal we've run When all we have to do is try railway trip to get a ton Right in our eye?

Who says we haven't gasoline When Sundays, nestling by the Ford, Quarts of it may be haply seen All, all unpoured!

Who says that fruit is getting rare, When, strolling down a Vare-kept street, skin of banana or of pear May trip our feet?

Who says that "booze" has vanished guite Inte the distant by and by. . When e'en the very bread we eat Is made of "rve"?

Who says America might chance To make an unconsidered slip When here at home as off in France We've got the grip?

An English View of Wilson

EVER since America entered into the war it has been plain, and time has made it constantly plainer, that -e have found in her not only the re-enforcement of power but the even more precious re-enforcement of statesmanship. More important even than help in winning the war is the true and steady

aim for the reaping of its fruits. For this service we have to thank above all other living men the President of the United States, and thus it is that in all the Allied countries, and above all in our own, people have come to see in him their natural leader the man who represents their best thought and true purpose. In admitting this, in acclaiming it, no reflection is implied on the statesmen of any other country. This achievement is not a merely personal one. Mr. Wilson has never posed as a heaven-sent instructor, and though he speaks in the tones of authority to his people, he has alway felt and declared himself to be their spokes man and interpreter. In the latest, which is also the greatest and most significant, of his addresses, he expressly ascribes to himself this function. He claims no vast superiority of insight or of knowledge. He declares what he holds to be the plain and inevitable lesson of the war. He comes forward as giving voice and coherence to the feeling and the desire of the plain man. That is to put the case perhaps too modestly, yet there is truth in it. The lessons of the war are indeed plain enough for him who runs to read. Yet to seize and interpret them in their full reach and scope and to proclaim them in words of equal simplicity and power is not given to every man. It has been given to no man as to the American President, and that is why he has become and will undoubtedly remain the chief guiding force of the world-war and the destined architect of peace.

T HAS been said of the American people by one of the most discerning in the ranks of their enemies that no error can be greater than to regard the American people as sunk in materialism and moved only by prospect of gain. They are, said Herr Ballin, the In materialism and are, said Herr Ballin, the most idealistic people in the world, and he vainly warned his Government of the deadly peril it ran in provoking them by the piratical U-boat war. Everything that has happened U-boat war. since has proved the truth of his warning since has proved the truth of his warning. The American Constitution sets out with a declaration of the rights of man, just as the political philosophy of France springs from the teaching of Rousseau and the motio of the Revolution. These things are not incl-dental: they are among the molding forces of the life of peoples, and we are still reap-ing the fruits of eighteenth-century ration-alism. It is to the great tradition of Jeffer-son and Washington that President Wilson has appealed, and it is this to which the American people will respond with his own American people will respond with his own deep and restrained moral enth-siasm. It will carry him through: it will carry the

vorid through.

IT IS a very clear-cut doctrine which the President sets forth, and in it we may find the sure clue alike to his past action and his future policy. It is a doctrine has unflinchingly on principle. The principle is quite simple; it is that of human rights and human equality. the negation of the supre-macy of force, the assertion of the supremucy justice. These are not mere phrase f justice. There is many though it may well shame them and fill their rulers with a wholesome dread. It demands two things—unfiltening justlee, unfiltening equality. Or, to put the matter in a more definite form, it insists that the settlement shall be not a matter of bargain but the application of a principle; that it shall have primarily and insistently in view the welfare of each individual people whether small or great; that there shall be whether small or great; that there shall be "no favorites," no combination of certain Powers seeking advantage over other Powers, no sparing of some and advantaging of others, but the enforcement of a general rule of justice to all, including our enemies, with "no discrimination between those to whom we want to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just and those to whom we we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just"; no economic boy-cott, therefore, except as a penalty for the infraction of the common law, and a League of Nations as the very center of the peace agreement to enforce that law. In the Pres-ident's view no peace is worth having, none is worthy of the name, which does not postulate a whole world at peace and with an effective machinery established as a condition of peace for maintaining and enforcing it. THERE is no question here of compromise The President again and again rejects alike the word and the thing. And here perhaps we have the clue to his recent summar rejection of the Austrian overture for peace discussion. He refuses discussion on any-thing except the application of the principles he lays down as just and necessary for all. he lays down as just and necessary for all. He refuses also to make peace with Germany on any basis whatever of concrete "terms," because, as he bluntly says, he cannot trust her to keep them. Germany, like other countries, is to be treated fairly, and is to have after the war, as before it, her equal share in the opportunities of trade and of civilized intercourse, but he denounces in scathing terms the authors of the iniquitous Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest agreements as men "without honor" and "who do not in-tend justice." who "observe no covenants" and "accept no principle but force and their own interest." who do not "think the same thoughts or speak the same language" as the rest of the civilized world, who are "outthoughts or speak the same language" as the rest of the civilized world, who are "out-laws" to it. No peace, he therefore holds, is possible with them except one whose terms can, if needful, be enforced, as the peace itself must be enforced, by the power and the con-science of the other nations. The address closes with a challenge. "I believe," says President Wilson, "that the leaders of the Governments with which we are associated will eneak as they have occasion as minimized. Governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak," and he adds a hope that if they dissent "they will feel free" to say so. If none repudiate or seek to qualify the principles which the President has laid down for the world peace to which at last we are drawing near, these must be taken as expressing the policy of us dil.— Manchester (England) Guardian.



THAT'S SETTLED

PRESIDENT'S

REPLY

Modern History Reveals Significant Instances of Respect for Truces

Earned Through Military Might

the war went on.

THEORETICALLY, authority for an armistice is grounded in international law. Virtually a formal cessation of hostilities prior to final peace negotiations is dependent on the obvious military superiority of one belligerent over another. It is for this reason that history provides more instances of armistices observed than of armistices violated The hadly beaten nution usually cannot afford to be flagrantly perfidious.

For centuries, from Grotius down and even earlier, international law experts have fattered themselves that it was a mass of knightly jurisprudence which compelled respect for the terms of an initial agreement stipulating for a halt in war. They have laid down rules to the effect that each party may do within the limits of the truce what he could have done in time of peace; that neither party can take advantage of the armistice to do what he could not have done had military operations continued, and

"Provide with driven thunder The nations for my bed, Make plain the path before me With lightning from the rkles rendered the fortresses of Metz, Toul and Bitsch. The government at Paris, which city When unbelief shall open had not yet fallen, spurned such demands and And all the dead arise When Paris eventually capitulated in With patience beyond wisdom January, 1871, a three weeks' armistice, And knowledge beyond grace

pending preliminaries to a peace conference I have prepared my peoples was agreed upon with the surrender of the At last to bear my face; city. It was stipulated that the German By many intimations The final truth is known. army should not enter the French capital And all the lone discover during the truce. Germany kept this agree ment, but as soon as the time was up and the actual peace deliberations were under They never were alone. way the Hun craving for showy triump

"Against my second coming." The good Lord Jesus saith, "Ten million young men lightly Shall charge the gates of death. Until, grown still with wonder, They know how far they came, Through many habitations Eternally the same.

"AGAINST My second coming," Christ the Lord hath said,

SUPPRESSION

IN THE course of our war experience we we acquired a most extraordinary at for suppression.

demon rum is having a dog's life Neither in France nor in Engd nor in Italy is bone-dryness even

Parifists who venture into print get parifists who venture into print get n the whole, suppression has worke

There are vast areas, however, in ich we have not yet managed to apply new talent. There remain for the on of the suppressors: antis .

am-colored spats.

diticians who try to make a party of the war Amateur war strategists.

There seem to be a good many bitter m in the Senate.

SCHWAB AS A PSYCHOLOGIST

FANT one wishes to know the secret the success of Charles M. Schwab he till and it in four sentences of a statewhich the ironmaster gave to per interviewer.

know something about making steel," Mr. Schwab, "but I don't know anye near as much as the millions of rkers know. No man can know ch as the crowd knows. No one can much as the crowd can do. The der is not the man who substihis own will and his own brain for III and intelligence of the crowd, but ane who releases the energies within ad so that the will of the crowd

m James never described the se of the power of democracy so suc-ly or so well. Mr. Schwab has proved pregnant sentences that he is atest psychologist among ship and the greatest shipbuilder psychologist among shipchologists, as well as a great He believes in the mass inbecause he has discovered by tests that the crowd knows more lividual constituting it.

uilt ships, breaking all records, he mays, the American people will to build ships. also have said that th

rayed against Germany had the that the only problem before raments was how to let that

have talked this way e been clapped into pr 10.10

invading armies carried into France and Belgium. For the President makes definite promises to Germany by implication. The suggestions he has advanced may yet preserve the enemy's country against the forced invasion that a large part of the world has prayed for. In its other clauses the note does not lack the ring of iron. Germany, for instance, has de liberately tried to range the forces of terrorism behind the appeal for an armistice by renewing a program of violation and destruction in French cities. The Germans obviously wished to suggest that in the absence of an armistice the great cities in the occupied territory

would be laid waste during an enforced retirement. The President's note icily refuses to accept the threat. The passage relating to recent atrocities is cool, insulting, final. Then: The nations associated against Ger-

many cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being committed.

Thus the challenge of terrorism is taken up curtly enough.

But the great challenge to the German people and the essential provision of the whole reply is in the quotation from the President's Mount Vernon speech relative to the abolition of "every arbitrary power anywhere that can, separately, secretly and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world."

The Germans are informed that the power "which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described." It is left to them to figure out the requirements of the moment. Was the President deliberately ambiguous? Did he mean to make a distinction between the German Government of the hour-slightly reformed and leavened by the recent franchise proclamations-and the arrogant Government of a year ago? Herein, if anywhere, the note leaves something to be desired. It may be that Mr. Wilson felt he had done his utmost

and that he should not be asked to name a successor for the Kaiser or that he may have left himself an open way for beneficent procedure to be utilized if one of the more amiable and harmless kings of Germany should be selected for Wilhelm's throne. And he may have felt,

na of fit

oo, that a nation in the agonizing

sure farther south was accomplished General Foch began to hammer in Flanders preparatory to taking the North Sea positions of Ostend and Zeebrugge and making an advance on Ghent. In the south the armies are within about twenty miles of the center of the second line of German defense, running through Hirson, Mezleres Sedan and Metz, and equally near th northern end of the third line of defense running from Maubeuge through Givet Every strategic point which has been at tacked has thus far fallen and Foch's reserve armles are still untouched. The Wolff news agen-

You Can't cy report that the Kaiser has no inten Always Help It tion of abdicating forcibly recalls the limerick which says:

There was a young man of Ostend Who vowed he'd hold out to the end. But when half way over From Calais to Dover. He did what he didn't intend.

Spain is to seize som of Germany's ships The Turn of now in her harbors to the Wheel replace vessels suni by submarines and Sweden is beginning to swing a fist at the Kalser and to remembe

old wrongs. These are hours when to be a little nation is to feel that life isn't such a rotten experience after all.

Charlie Could Do It million a minute for the Liberty Loan and got it at a luncheon in New York when \$52,000,000 was subscribed in fifty-two minutes. We believe that if he should smilingly request the Kaiser to abdicate, Wilhelm would come across without delay.

Schwab asked for

After all, when you They Will Do It . analyze it, the Kaiser is merely the crazies of a tribe that has existed since ever the world began. They are the folk who do not know that the worst thing a man can do is to start something that he can't finish.

All waste food in res Looks That Way taurants, says Mr. Hoover's new conser-vation regulation, must be saved "for ani-mal food or fat reduction." Does this mean that there is to be no more stew made in the restaurants?

Wreng! You Mean Breakfast The Kalser may have his dimer in Parls after all—just before they shoot him.

Now that we have the Germans on the it is pretty easy to keep cheerful over grip epidemic.

And he may have felt, mation in the agonizing ing its soul is much like Secretary Baker has announced his re-turn from the front by saying that the War Department is going right ahead with its job as rapidly as possible.

At the present price of milk it is to be usumed that every cow will soon be able to sport a golden bell.

The two candidates for the Governorship in Pennsylvania lost a splendid opportunity when they didn't cry out while vet was time an unaiterable opposition to a otiated peace.

that all things contained in the places, possession of which was contested, must re-main in the state in which they were before istice began. These

Unhappily for the record of civilization however, it is not so much resolutions at The Hague and other international courts which have kept them alive as the potentiality of armed force and the fear of its applics tion in case of any slip-up. The prod to good faith in an armistice runs as follows: "Any infringement by either party of the condiinfringement by either party of the condi-tions of a truce entitles the other to re-commence hostile operations without pre-vious intimation." The weaker nation which seeks an armistice through necessity is apt to be considerate of this dictum, whose fficacy stems from arms rather than law.

When the disparity in strength between parties to an armistice is not so great as in most historical instances the danger o trickery is inevitably much enhanced, and specific security regulations may rightfully amplify the basic principles.

THE Balkan wars of 1912-13, in so man I ways a prophetic miniature with respect to the world conflict, bristle with armistic to the work consistent is noticeable and worth con-sidering that the establishment of an armis-tice in the struggle in southeastern Europe was on several occasions guite the reverse of a trustworthy augury of the immediate re-

a trustworthy augury of the immediate re-turn of peace. By the armistice signed at Tchatalja, in Turkey, on December 3, 1913. Bulgaria. Serbla and Montenegro, who were winning, and Turkey, who was losing the war, agreed to send delegates to a peace conference in London. During the armistice the armies were to retain their positions and the be-sleged fortresses of Adrianople and Scutari were not to be reprovisioned. These piedges were not violated, but the delegates failed to come to satisfactory final terms. The deliberations were broken off and the war was resumed. The Halkan Allies continued their successful pace and another armistice was signed in April, 1913. Montenegro, however, refused to consider it.

Allies continued their successful pace and another armistice was signed in April, 1913. Montenegro, however, refused to consider it, redoubled her efforts to capture Scutari, took the town, but was almost immediately forced to relinquish it under pressure of the Euro-pean concert, in which the demands of the Feutonic Powers were strongly insistent. With the concession made, King Nicholas's little land signed the armistice. The peace treaty, however, left the adjudi-cation of certain frontier questions open to settlement by the European Powers. Bul-garia foreaaw some of her excessive claims unfilled and without warning she attacked the Serbian army at Slatavo in July, 1913. Perhaps, considering that the peace treaty had been signed, her avaricious attempt can-not be, strictly speaking, regarded as a breach of an armistice, but as questions of the settlement were still unsolved the offense to international law was patent. The final armistice after Turkey had re-gained Adrianopies and Bulgaria succumbed to her five accentes.

rained Adrianopie and Bulgaria succumbed to her five enemies, including Rumania, was exceedingly brief. King Ferdinand sued for peace in the latter part of July and by August 6 the treaty of Bucharest became a

ARMISTICE chronicles in modern history

As as a whole seldom have been as in onte as in the Balkan frying pan. In Franco-Prussian War, after Napoleon had surrendered at Sedan, the new Free republic asked the Germans for their o ditions for a trues. Payre, in the autu of 1876, had several meetings with marck and the latter declared that no true was possible mines Franks immediately of

This bit of history is particularly interest-ing as an instance of Hun promise-keeping. As soon as the ban was lifted and all efforts by certain Frenchmen during the true revive the war had failed the Germans acted the very concession which they waived for three brief weeks.

at the southern and of her battleline

The Prussians insisted on either marching

down the Champs Elysees or keeping the fortress city of Belfort. By this time France, freed of the delusions of the regime of "Na-poleon the Little," had begun to display that

keen, unsentimental wisdom which has so superbly inspired her during the present war. She allowed her conquerors to show off and kept Belfort. She still has it—a bulwark

WHEN Austria was humbled at the concl W sion of the Seven Weeks' War in 1866 the armistice drama was of dictatorial sim-plicity. Flushed with their Sadowa victory, the Prussians drove on toward Vienna. Aus-tria besought a truce. Hostilities promptly ceased. France's attempts at intervention were fruitiess. Prusai ascured exactly ceased. Frances attempts at intervention were fruitless. Prussia secured exactly what she was after, an indemnity, a waiver of all Austrian claims on Schleswig-Holstein which had been stolen from Denmark, and the withdrawal of Austria from the German Confederation. Infringement of the armistic was out of the question. Prussia was to powerful to tolerate it. Her foe was to feeble to attempt such tactica.

Altogether otherwise, so far as permanence Altogether otherwise, so far as permanence of effect was concerned, was the armistice which Russia and Turkey signed in 1878. Constantinopie was threatened. Adrianopie was in Russian hands and the Crar's truce led to the treaty of San Stephano, suppos-edly guaranteeing to his nation all the fruits of a successful war. Berlin saw marked disadvantages to her-

self in the arrangement and hoodwinked Britain into dissatisfaction. The latter na-tion took Cyprus as a sop from Turkey and remained blind to the beginning of the Mit

remained blind to the beginning of the Mit-tel-Europa schemes. The effect of Disraell's blunders has been tragic and terrible, for it is now painfully realised how insidious and unjust was the treaty of Berlin. Russia, with virtually all Europe against her, was forced to comply with the terms. Had she foreseen them she would undoubt-edly have not made her armistice until Con-stantinople was in her hands by a military victory. The tale of truces has few chapters more significant than this.

Word has reached Switzerland that General Ludendorff has realgned because he Two more weeks of drought, which shows what the grip can really do when it get half a chance.

There was some pep in what George Wharton Pepper had to say about licking the Colonel Roosevelt has lost none of his nap and speed. He was demanding that negotiations with Germany be stopped even

before they had begun.

So many bank clerks are ill with the grip that the banks are asking their customers to make their deposits before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Why not make the afternoon deposits the next morning?

The Berlin way of describing their latest retreat is by saying that their armies north of Laon and on the Alane have retired to new positions. Their retirement owever, was made about as willingly as hat of the small boy who objects to I

Behold I knit the nations With instant words of light. And on the clouds of heaven My winged feet are bright; Beneath the seas I smite them, And through the mountains' core The splendor of my coursers Escapes the granite door.

"The shining page my hillside. I need no special sea, For fishing boats are paper And oceans, Gallilee. I walk no more smong you On brown and lovely feet. And yet My hand is on you, And still my lips are sweet.

"My perfect consummation Ye cannot put aside, I am the living Jeaus Who will not be denied The moment of your anguish When all seemed dead but death,

I drew you to my bosom," The good Lord Jesus saith.

Willard Wattles, in "Lanterns of Gethsemane."

Summing Up

The Kaiser told one lie so long that it became true. Germany is now fighting a defensive war.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stoking Somewhere Hindenburg Quits.-Headline. A bad time for such action. Where will be ever get another job?-Baltimore News.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

1. On what side did Daden Aght during most of the merid of the Manufamile waref B. When in the literal meaning of "chemic de 4. What country's representative has trans-resugnation to the German Govern

5. Who said "The play's the thing." 6. What is another name for the

7. Who was Torquato Tanso? 8. What is the dicial title of King Albert of 9. What is the normal temperature of the ha-10. What is tergiversation?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Gasman name for Learning is Lathringen. to rebeirings is a medicine or a collar drink to rebeiring ever.
General Winheld S. Hancerk, whe detter sums the Democratic noming for horizontary in 1868. He was defended by investigation in 1868. He was defended by investigation in 1868. He was defended by investigation in 1868. He author of a book of "Made brated as the author of a book of "Made 1978. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. "Mayry is a corruption of the Spanish west 5. The Spittern a corruption of the Spanish west 5. The Spittern a corruption of the Spanish west 5. The Spittern a corruption of the Spanish west 5. The Spittern a corruption of the Spittern and the spittern Spittern a corruption of the Spittern and the spittern the spittern a corruption of the Spittern and the spittern the spittern a corruption of the spittern and the spittern the spittern and the spittern a shift is dis-tern.

7. Hant's Carolina is the Palmetig Atale. and previous of the Barline and a second from the second second